

百合科细胞分类学研究* (1) ——重楼等 6 属 10 种的核型报道

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摘要 本文对陕西、四川和河北的 *Paris* 2 种, *Cardiocrinum giganteum*, *Smilacina* 2 种, *Allium* 2 种, *Asparagus* 2 种, 以及 *Convallaria majalis* 的核型作了分析, 其中 *Paris polyphylla* var. *latifolia*, *Smilacina henryi* 和 *Allium ovalifolium* 的染色体报道为第一次。首次发现 *Peris verticillata* 中四倍体细胞宗的存在。本文对 *Paris* 的核型、地理分布和分类作了分析讨论。

关键词 核型; 细胞分类; 百合科; 中国

百合科(广义)是一个大科, 包含 230 属, 约 3500 种, 广布于全世界, 尤以温带和亚热带最盛。我国有 60 属, 近 600 种(汪发绂和唐进, 1978, 1980)。关于百合科的概念和分类, 学者们的意见分歧甚大(汤彦承和梁松筠, 1983)。广泛的细胞分类学研究对建立自然的系统或许有所裨益, 也一定可以在中国植物志的基础上把中国百合科的分类水平提高一步, 为植物资源的合理开发利用奠定更坚实的基础。另外, 百合科植物绝大多数具有大型或中型染色体, 便于观察和研究, 是探讨染色体进化的好材料。

材 料 和 方 法

在陕西、四川和河北野外取生长旺盛的根尖, 用 0.05% 的秋水仙碱和 0.002 mol/L 8-羟基喹啉等量混合液处理 2—4 小时, 卡诺 I 固定液中固定过夜, 用 1:1 浓盐酸和无水酒精混合液水解, 石炭酸品红染色。核型分析按全国第一次植物染色体学术讨论会建议的标准(李懋学和陈瑞阳, 1985)。

材料来源见附录, 凭证标本存放在中国科学院植物研究所标本馆(PE)中。

观察结果与讨论

(一) 重楼属 *Paris* L.

1. 北重楼 *P. verticillata* M.-Bieb. 观察发现, 该材料(河北赤城大海陀山) $2n = 20$, 是一个四倍体(图版 1:A), 核型模式图见图 1:A, 染色体各参数见表 1。核型公式为 $2n = 20 = 12m + 4st + 4t$, 最长与最短染色体的比值为 2.24, 核型为 2B (Stebbins, 1971)。

Krogulevich (1978) 报道苏联贝加尔湖西南方的材料为 $2n = 15$; Kurabayashi (1958) 和 Kurabayashi 等 (Kurabayashi et al. 1958) 报道日本的材料为 $2n = 10$; 洪德元(未发表)发现吉林长白山的两个居群分别为 $2n = 10$ 和 $2n = 15$; 李懋学(个人通

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讯)发现北京门头沟的居群为 $2n = 10$ 。本文首次报道该种中四倍体细胞宗的存在。

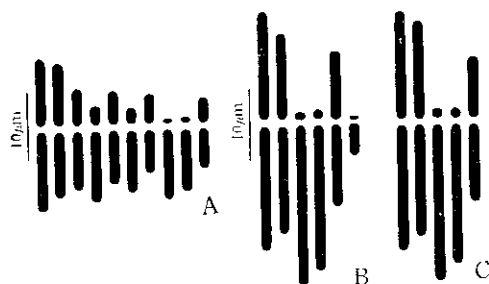


图 1 (Fig. 1) *Paris* 属中三个分类群的单倍核型模式图
(Haploid idiogram of 3 taxa of *Paris*)

A, *Paris verticillata* M.-Bieb.; B, *Paris polyphylla* var. *latifolia* Wang et Tang; C, *Paris polyphylla* var. *polyphylla*.

2. 宽叶重楼 *P. polyphylla* var. *latifolia* Wang et Tang 该材料(陕西太白山)的染色体数目为 $2n = 10 + 1B$ (图版 2:A), 核型模式图见图 1:B, 染色体参数见表 1。核型公式为 $2n = 6m + 4t + 1B$, 最长和最短染色体比值为 1.57, 核型为 2A 型。这是该变种染色体的首次报道。

3. 七叶一枝花 *P. polyphylla* var. *polyphylla* 材料取自四川卧龙自然保护区, 染色体数目为 $2n = 10$ (图版 2:C), 核型公式为 $2n = 6m + 4t$, 核型模式图见图 1:C, 染色体参数列于表 1。最长与最短染色体比值为 1.66, 核型属 2A。

在这里报道的两个种 3 个分类群的核型中, *P. polyphylla* 两个变种的核型相当一致, 区别仅在于 B 染色体的有无。但是, 在两个种之间, 核型的差异十分明显, 不仅表现在倍性水平上, *P. verticillata* 为四倍体, 而 *P. polyphylla* 的两个变种均为二倍体, 更重要的是形态结构上, 前者有两对 st 染色体(臂比为 3.77 和 3.55), 最长与最短染色体之比为 2.24, 核型为 2B 型, 后者中无 st 染色体, 最长与最短染色体之比分别为 1.57 和 1.66, 核型均为 2A 型。按照 Hara (1969) 和顾志建等 (1986), *P. tetraphylla*、*P. verticillata*、*P. incompleta*、*P. japonica*、*P. quadrifolia* 和 *P. bashanensis* 的基本染色体组份 (basic complement of chromosomes) 为 $x = 3m + 1st + 1t$, 最长和最短染色体之比大多超过 2.0, 因此核型属 2B 型, 仅在 *P. bashanensis* 中, 其比值为 1.91, 属 2A 型, 而 *P. polyphylla*、*P. dunniana*、*P. mairei*、*P. marmorata*、*P. fargesii*、*P. thibetica*、*P. axialis* 和 *P. delavayi* 等的基本组份为 $x = 3m + 2t$, 在 *P. polyphylla* var. *polyphylla* 和 *P. polyphylla* var. *latifolia* 中, 最长与最短染色体之比小于 2.0, 核型属 2A 型。由此, 可以看出, 在 *Paris* 中, 核型有两个基本类型, 最突出的差别是 st 染色体的有无和与此相关的 t 染色体的多少。恰巧, 这一核型的差异与地理分布及外部形态密切相关, 即具 $x = 3m + 1st + 1t$ 的植物都分布于温带, 仅 *P. bashanensis* 出现在亚热带, 按 Hara (1969) 的系统, 属于 *Paris* 组和 *Kinugasa* 组, 按李恒 (1984) 的系统, 却属于 *Paris* 亚属中 3 个组的两个: *Paris* 和 *Kinugasa*; 具 $x = 3m + 2t$ 的植物分布于热带和亚热带, 局部伸入温带南部 (图 2), 按 Hara (1969) 的系统, 全属于 *Euthyra* 组, 按李恒 (1984) 的系统, 属于

表 1 *Paris* 3 个分类群的染色体各参数Table 1 The parameters of chromosomes in 3 taxa of *Paris*

Taxon	No	Relative length	Arm ratio	Classification
<i>P. verticillata</i>	1	$8.79 + 7.32 = 16.11$	1.20	m
	2	$7.46 + 6.98 = 14.44$	1.07	m
	3	$6.52 + 3.97 = 10.49$	1.64	m
	4	$7.90 + 2.10 = 10.00$	3.77	sm
	5	$5.94 + 3.69 = 9.63$	1.61	m
	6	$6.85 + 1.93 = 8.78$	3.55	sm
	7	$4.78 + 3.30 = 8.08$	1.45	m
	8	$7.36 + 0.58 = 7.94$	12.20	t
	9	$6.75 + 0.61 = 7.36$	11.01	t
	10	$4.35 + 2.83 = 7.18$	1.54	m
<i>P. polyphylla</i> var. <i>latifolia</i>	1	$13.77 + 12.19 = 25.96$	1.13	m
	2	$12.05 + 9.57 = 21.62$	1.26	m
	3	$17.87 + 0.78 = 18.65$	22.96	t
	4	$16.21 + 1.02 = 17.23$	15.81	t
	5	$9.12 + 7.41 = 16.53$	1.23	m
	B	3.47		
<i>P. polyphylla</i> var. <i>polyphylla</i>	1	$13.80 + 12.04 = 25.88$	1.15	m
	2	$12.33 + 10.92 = 23.25$	1.13	m
	3	$17.38 + 1.19 = 18.58$	14.57	t
	4	$15.57 + 1.15 = 16.72$	13.53	t
	5	$8.80 + 6.76 = 15.56$	1.30	m

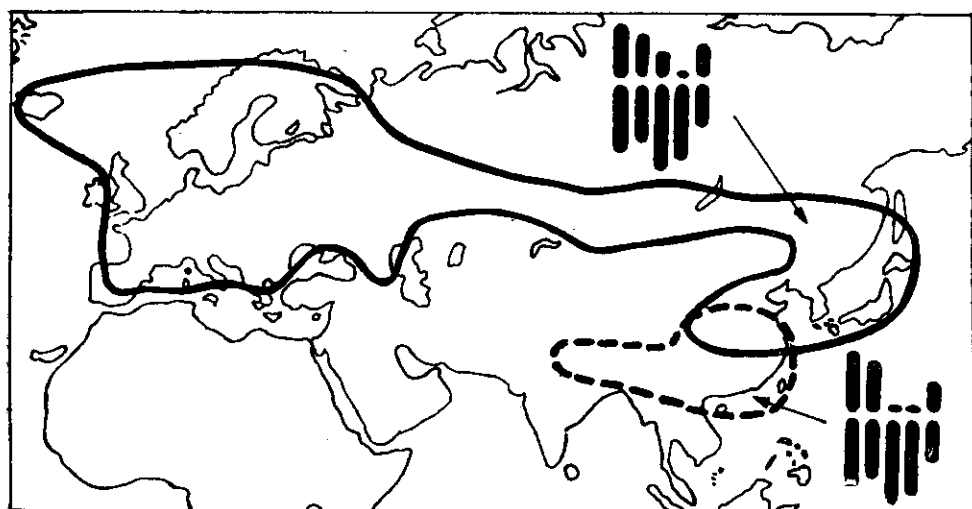


图 2 (Fig.2) *Paris* 的基本核型与地理分布的关系。实线为 Hara (1969) 系统的 *Paris* 组和 *Kinugasa* 组的分布区, 虚线为该系统的 *Euthyra* 组。Distribution map of the genus *Paris*, showing the correlation between basic karyotypes and the distribution of the genus. Linked line; Sect. *Paris* and Sect. *Kinugasa* with $x = 3m + 1st + 1t$; broken line: Sect. *Euthyra* with $x = 3m + 2t$, according to Hara's (1969) system.

Daiswa 亚属的全部 5 个组和 *Paris* 亚属中的 *Axiparis* 组。这一现象过去还不曾有人指出过。这一核型、外部形态性状及地理分布三者的相关性,是建立 *Paris* 属自然分类系统和探讨进化必须考虑的。

(二) 大百合属 *Cardiocrinum* Endl.

大百合 *C. giganteum* (Wall.) Makino 材料取自陕西太白山,染色体数目为 $2n=24$ (图版 2:E),核型图见图 3:A,核型公式为 $2n=24=4m+6st+14t$ 。第 1 对染色体的短臂及第 7、8 和 10 对染色体的长臂具有次缢痕。

Kurosawa (1966) 报道印度东北部的大吉岭的材料与我们的材料不同在于其第 6 对及第 9 对的长臂具有次缢痕。Chauhan 和 Brandham (1985) 报道该种的两个核型: 印度阿萨姆邦西隆的材料为 $2n=24$, 仅第 8 对染色体的长臂上具次缢痕; 印度加瓦尔的乔希马特的材料为 $2n=22$, 是一个杂合体, 他们推测为着丝粒融合 (centric fusion) (一种 Robertson 易位) 的结果。汤彦承等 (1984) 报道峨眉山的材料为 $2n=24$, 除第 1 对短臂和第 9 对长臂具次缢痕外, 与所有其他报道的差异在于第 11 对染色体的短臂长得多。这一核型的频率如何, 有待进一步研究。根据对该属两个种 (共 3 个种) 的核型报道, 除 *C. giganteum* 中有 $2n=22$ 这一杂合体外, 它们的染色体均为 $2n=24$, 核型也基本一致, 除第 1 和 2 对染色体具中部着丝粒外, 其余均具近端部或端部着丝粒 (除汤彦承 (1984) 的报道外)。



图 3 (Fig. 3) 大百合属、鹿药属和铃兰属四个种的核型图 (Karyograms of several species of *Cardiocrinum*, *Smilacina* and *Convallaria*.)

A. *Cardiocrinum giganteum*; B. *Smilacina henryi*; C. *Smilacina japonica*; D. *Convallaria majalis*.

(三) 鹿药属 *Smilacina* Desf.

1. 鹿药 *S. japonica* A. Gray 材料取自陕西太白山染色体数目为 $2n=36$ (图版

1:D), 核型图见图 3:C, 核型公式为 $2n = 20m + 6sm + 10st(2SAT)$ 。

Hara 和 Kurosawa (1963) 报道采自日本轻井泽的 *S. japonica* var. *robusta* 的染色体数目亦为 $2n = 36$ 。

2. 管花鹿药 *S. henryi* (Baker) Wang et Tang 材料取自陕西太白山, 染色体数目为 $2n = 36$ (图版 2:B), 核型图见图 3:B, 核型公式为 $2n = 36 = 16m + 10sm + 10st(2SAT)$ 。这是该种染色体的第一次报道。

S. japonica 和 *S. henryi* 染色体数目相同, 均具二型性, 第 11 对或第 15 对染色体带随体。但两个核型的差异是十分明显的, 在 *S. japonica* 中有 8 对大型染色体, 10 对小型染色体, 大型染色体中最小者与小型染色体的最大者之比值为 1.81, 而且染色体大小差异更加悬殊, 最大染色体与最小染色体的比值为 5.8。在 *S. henryi* 中, 有 9 对大型和 9 对小型染色体 (如果考虑随体的长度, 则大和小之比应为 10:8), 大型染色体中最小染色体与小型染色体中的最大者之比值为 1.42, 全部染色体大小之差象前者那样明显, 最大与最小染色体之比为 3.8。由此可见, *S. japonica* 较不对称。

Mehra 和 Sachdeva (1976) 报道印度西姆拉和克什米尔地区的 *S. purpurea* Wall. 为 $2n = 36$, 其中大型染色体 10 对 (其中第 10 对包括随体的长度), 小型染色体 8 对。在大型染色体中两对具中部着丝粒, 3 对具近中部着丝粒, 5 对具近端部着丝粒, 与我们在这里报道的 *S. henryi* 的核型相近, 而不同于 *S. japonica* 的。Mehra 和 Pathania (1960) 报道喜马拉雅山西部的 *S. purpurea* 为 $n = 18$ 。另外 Hara 和 Kurosawa (1963) 报道日本轻井泽的 *S. japonica* var. *robusta* 和日本的 *S. yezoensis* 以及 Chuang 等 (Chuang et al., 1962) 报道台湾的 *S. formosana* 都为 10 对大型的和 8 对小型的, 与喜马拉雅山区的种一致。至今在 *Smilacina* 中, 除 Sen (1973, 参见 Moore, 1977) 报道喜马拉雅山的 *S. fusa* 有 $2n = 28, 36, 54, 66, 72$ 外, 所有报道均为 $2n = 36$, 而且核型均具有二型性, 大小染色体分别为 8—10 对和 10—8 对。未见 $2n = 18$ 的报道, 因此本属的基数应为 $x = 18$, 而不是 9 (Darlington et Wylie, 1955)。

(四) 葱属 *Allium* L.

1. 卵叶韭 *A. ovalifolium* Hand.-Mazz. 材料取自陕西太白山, 染色体数目为 $2n = 16$ (图版 1:B), 核型图见图 4:C, 为首次报道。

2. 荃葱 *A. victorialis* L. 材料取自河北赤城大海陀山, 染色体数目为 $2n = 32$ (图版 1:E), 核型图见图 4:D。

Mehra 和 Sachdeva (1976) 报道克什米尔地区, Magulaev (1976) 报道苏联高加索, Krogulevich (1978) 报道苏联贝加尔湖西南方以及 Levan (1935) 报道欧洲南部的材料均为 $2n = 16$, 但 Matsuura 和 Suto (1935) 报道亚洲 (日本?), Sokolovskaya (1963) 报道苏联堪察加半岛以及 Kawano 和 Nagai (1975) 报道日本的植物为 $2n = 32$ 。可见在 *A. victorialis* 中有两个倍性水平, 二倍体和四倍体。Mehra 和 Sachdeva (1976) 报道克什米尔地区的 *A. victorialis* 的核型为 $2n = 2m + 12sm + 2st$, Matsuura 和 Suto (1935) 报道日本 (?) 的四倍体核型为 $2n = 18m + 6sm + 8st(4SAT)$ 。

(五) 天门冬属 *Asparagus* L.

1. 龙须菜 *A. schoberioides* Kunth 材料来自河北赤城大海陀山, 染色体数目为 $2n =$

20 (图版 1: C), 核型图见图 4: B。染色体大小幅度为 $1.4-3.8\mu\text{m}$, 第 8 对染色体具次缢痕。

2. 曲枝天门冬 *A. trichophyllus* Bunge 材料来源同上, 染色体数目为 $2n = 20$ (图版 1: F), 核型图见图 4: A。过去, Delay (1947) 报道该种染色体数目为 $2n = 24$ 。因此, $2n = 20$ 为首次报道。染色体大小幅度为 $1.8-4.0\mu\text{m}$, 第 4, 6 和第 7 对染色体具次缢痕。



图 4 (Fig. 4) 天门冬属和葱属四个种的核型图。(Karyograms of 4 species of the genera *Asparagus* and *Allium*.) A. *Asparagus trichophyllus*; B. *Asparagus schoberioides*; C. *Allium ovalifolium*; D. *Allium victorialis*.

(六) 铃兰属 *Convallaria* L.

铃兰 *C. majalis* L. 材料取自陕西太白山, 染色体数目为 $2n = 38$ (图版 2: D), 核型图见图 3: D。核型公式为 $2n = 38 = 26m + 10sm + 2st$ 。Löve 和 Löve (1944) 报道该种 $2n = 38$, 材料来自瑞典, 根据日本材料的报道也是 $2n = 38$, 只是 Mookerjea (1956) 报道 $2n = 36$ (cf. Fedorov, 1969, 产地不详)。Sato (1942) 报道该种的核型为 $2n = 38 = 16m + 4sm + 18st$ (SAT), 染色体大小逐渐过渡, 无二型性, 与 *Rhodea* 及 *Reineckia* 这两个单种属的核型颇为相似。

Appendix The origin of the materials

Paris verticillata M.-Bieb., the Mt Dahaituo, Chicheng County, Hebei, in birch forests, 1750m, June 6, 1985, 洪德元、朱相云 PB 85075.

- Paris polyphylla* var. *latifolia* Wang et Tang, the Mt Taibai, Shaanxi, in bushes of north slope, 1450m, May 23, 1985, 洪德元、朱相云 PB 85058.
- Paris polyphylla* var. *polyphylla*, the Wolong Nature Reserve, Sichuan, in bushes on roadsides, 1940m, May 7, 1985, 洪德元、朱相云 PB 85013.
- Cardiocrinum giganteum* (Wall) Makino, the Mt Taibai, Shaanxi, in forests of northeast slope, 1750m, May 25, 1985, 洪德元、朱相云 PB 85071.
- Smilacina japonica* A. Gray, Shangbaiyun, the Mt Taibai, Shaanxi, in forests of northeast slope, 1780m, May 24, 1985, 洪德元、朱相云 PB 85063.
- Smilacina henryi* (Baker) Wang et Tang, Lugouchi, the Mt Taibai, Shaanxi, in secondary forests of north slope, 1550m, May 23, 1985, 洪德元、朱相云 PB 85056.
- Asparagus trichophyllus* Bunge, the Mt Dahaituo, Chicheng County, Hebei, in secondary bushes of northeast slope, 1750m, June 6, 1985, 洪德元、朱相云 PB 85074.
- Asparagus schoberioides* Kunth, the Mt Dahaituo, Chicheng County, Hebei, in elm forests of river bed, 1300m, June 8, 1985, 洪德元、朱相云 PB 85083.
- Allium victorialis* L., the Mt Dahaituo, Chicheng County, Hebei, in birch forests of north slope, 1750m, June 6, 1985, 洪德元、朱相云 PB 85076.
- Allium ovalifolium* Hand-Mazz., the Mt Taibai, Shaanxi, in forests of northeast slope, 1780m, May 25, 1985, 洪德元、朱相云 PB 85070.
- Convallaria majalis* L., the Mt Taibai, Shaanxi, in secondary forests of north slope, 1400m, May 23, 1985, 洪德元、朱相云 PB 85053.
- (All the vouchers in PE)

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CYTOTAXONOMICAL STUDIES ON LILIACEAE (S. L.)(1) REPORT ON KARYOTYPES OF 10 SPECIES OF 6 GENERA

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Abstract Ten species of six genera of Liliaceae were cytotaxonomically investigated in this work. Chromosomes of *Paris polyphylla* var. *latifolia* Wang et Tang, *Smilacina henryi* (Baker) Wang et Tang, *Allium ovalifolia* Hand.-Mazz. and a tetraploid race of *Paris verticillata* M.-Bieb. are reported for the first time. The results are shown as follows.

1. Paris *P. verticillata* M.-Bieb. is found to be a tetraploid, with karyotype formula $2n=20=12m+4st+4t$ (Plate 1, A, see Fig. 1, A for its idiogram), which belongs to Stebbins' (1971) karyotype classification 2B. *P. polyphylla* var. *latifolia* Wang et Tang is a diploid with karyotype formula $2n=10+1B=6m+4t+1B$ (Plate 2, A, see Fig. 1, B for its idiogram), which belongs to 2A. *P. polyphylla* var. *polyphylla* is also a diploid with karyotype formula $2n=10=6m+4t$ (Plate 2, C, see Fig. 1, C for its idiogram), which belongs to 2A. Their chromosome parameters are given in Table 1. The difference in karyotype between the two varieties of *P. polyphylla* is only presence or absence of a B-chromosome, whereas the karyotypes of the two species mentioned above are distinctly different, not only in chromosome number, but also in morphology. Based on the present work and those of Hara (1969) and Gu (1986), it is rather

clear that there are two kinds of basic karyotypes in *Paris*, i. e. $x=3m+1st+1t$ (st with arm ratio 3.5—4.0) and $x=3m+2t$. These two basic karyotypes are closely correlated with geographical distribution and external morphology. The taxa with the former karyotype are distributed in north temperate zone, except *P. bashanensis* which occurs in the subtropics, but those with the latter are distributed in the tropics and subtropics (Fig. 2). And according to Hara's (1969) system, the taxa with $x=3m+1st+1t$ belong to the sections *Paris* and *Kinugawa* (with only one species, *P. japonica*) and those with $2n=3m+2t$ belong to the section *Euthyra*, but in Li's (1984) system, the former belongs to the sections *Paris* and *Kinugasa* of the subgenus *Paris*, and the latter belongs to the 5 sections of the subgenus *Daiswa* and the section *Axiparis* of the subgenus *Paris*.

2. Cardiocrinum Chromosome number of *C. giganteum*, from the Mt Taibai, the Qinling Range, is $2n=24$ (Plate 2, E, see Fig. 3, A for its karyogram). Kurosawa's (1960) report is different from ours in the sixth and the ninth chromosome pairs with secondary constrictions situated in the long arms. Chauhan (1984) found that the karyotype ($2n=24$) of a population from Mawphlong Forest (1000 m alt.) in the Eastern Himalayas, Assam, has the eighth chromosome pair with secondary constrictions in the long arms. Tang et al. (1984) gave a report on the karyotype of a population from the Mt Omei, which is different from the others in having not only much longer short arms of the eleventh pair but also secondary constrictions in the short arms of the first pair and in the long arms of the ninth pair. From the information so far available, 2 out of 3 species of the genus are karyologically relatively uniform, with two pairs of submedian chromosomes and ten pairs of subterminal ones.

3. Smilacina Chromosome number of *S. japonica* A. Gray is $2n=36$ (Plate 1, D). Its karyotype is shown in Fig. 3, G. *S. henryi* (Baker) Wang et Tang is also found to have $2n=36$ (Plate 2, B). Its karyotype is shown in Fig. 3, B. Both karyotypes are bimodal, with eight large and ten small pairs and the length ratio of the eighth pair and the ninth one being 1.81 in the former, but with the nine large pairs and the length ratio of the ninth pair and the tenth one being 1.42 in the latter. The karyotype of *S. japonica* is more asymmetrical than the one of *S. henryi*. Based on the reports by Mehra and Pathania (1960), Hara and Kurosawa (1963), Chuang et al. (1963) and the present paper, all the species studied in the genus are of a bimodal karyotype. No any taxon with $2n=18$ has so far been discovered, and therefore for $x=9$ for the genus as considered by Darlington et Wylie (1955) is doubtful.

4. Allium *A. victorialis* from the Mt Dahaituo, Chicheng, Hebei, is found to have $2n=32=22m+6sm+4st$ (Plate 1, E; Fig. 4, D) and *A. ovalifolia* Hand-Mazz. from the Mt Taibai, Qinling, $2n=16=12m+2sm+2st$ (Plate 1, B; Fig. 4, C). $2n=16$ has been reported by Mehra and Sachdeva (1976) for *A. victorialis*, and thus two ploid levels exist in the species. If the last pair of chromosomes is considered as the one with intercalary satellites, its karyotype is structurally similar to that of the tetraploid race of *A. victorialis*.

5. Asparagus *A. schoberioides* from the Mt Dahaituo, Chicheng, Hebei, is found to have $2n=20$ (Plate 1, C, see Fig. 4, B for its karyotype) with size range 1.8—4.0 μm , and *A. trichophyllus* Bunge from the same locality also $2n=20$ (Plate 1, F, see Fig. 4, A for its karyotype), with size range 1.9—3.8 μm .

6. Convallaria The karyotype of *C. majalis* is $2n=38=24m+12sm+2st$ (Plate 2, D, see Fig 3, D for its karyotype). The material is from the Mt Taibai, Qinling.

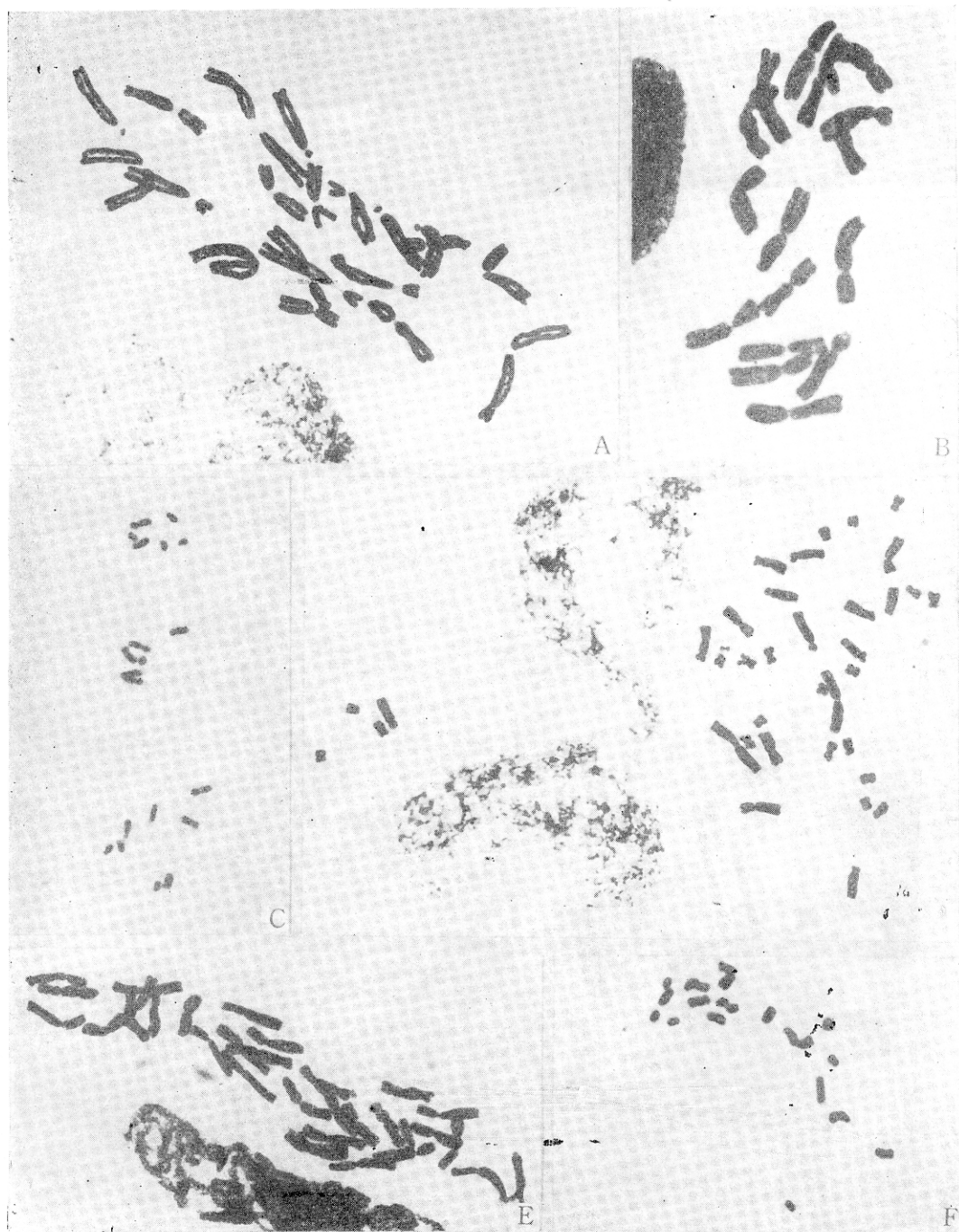
Key words Karyotype; Cytotaxonomy; Liliaceae; China

——重楼等 6 属 10 种的核型报道

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——Report on Karyotypes of 10 Species of 6 Genera

Plate 1



Paris 等属几个种的根尖有丝分裂照片 (Micrograph of mitotic metaphase of root-tips)。

A. *Paris verticillata* M. Bieb., $\times 1024$; B. *Allium ovalifolium* H.-M., $\times 1024$; C. *Asparagus schoberoides* Kunth, $\times 1280$; D. *Smilacina japonica* A. Gray, $\times 1024$; E. *Allium victoralis* L., $\times 1024$; F. *Asparagus trichophyllus* Bunge, $\times 1600$.



Paris 等属几个种的根尖有丝分裂照片 (Micrograph of mitotic metaphase of root-tips).

- A. *Paris polyphylla* var. *latifolia* Wang et Tang, $\times 1024$; B. *Smilacina henryi* Wang et Tang, $\times 1024$; C. *Paris polyphylla* var. *polyphylla*, $\times 1280$; D. *Convallaria majalis* L., $\times 1600$; E. *Cardiocrinum giganteum* (Wall.) Makino, $\times 1024$.